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DON'T EXPECT TO FARM IT LONG.

This will explain a large proportion of the failures in farming. From force of circumstances a man goes into farming for a little while, but he expects to farm it off in a hurry as soon as he can find something better to do; and by the way, he thinks almost anything is better. He regards farming in the light of a mental occupation from which he hopes soon to become relieved. It is to him mind, a miscellaneous child that he has been compelled to adopt, but it is hoping for the time to come when he can follow another calling. He is putting in a crop here and there upon the best land he has, in order to make a living until he has secured an interest, secured an office, or found a chance to go into trade. Farming to such a man is not a stepping stone to something else, and he is unable to carry on the stone so longer than it is possible to get off in safety.

You can often tell by the looks of a man's premises that he does not expect to occupy them long. The buildings look like those that are put up on leased lots in cities, not erected for permanency, or for comfort, but only to last till a lease has expired. The stone stack adjoins the cattle; the fence covers the logs. There are no walks to run from the house and no pump in the well. There is nothing in which cold water can be stored, if we except an old used barrel or a unclean hogshead. Fence rows thought there are fence boards, the ends of which are supported on stakes placed against the side of the house. Of course there is no shade tree. It would pay to put one up just to have an owner or two. Some wagon and rails could be there, remain out of doors exposed to the season of summer and the rains of winter for the excellent reason that even with such usage they will last as long as they will be wanted.

The man who don't expect to farm it long plants no hedges, makes no under drains, puts out no orchard. He raises no small fruits, other but the family of a few market. It would take too long for them to come into bearing. He has not even a row of pie plant roots or an asparagus bed. They require two years to get established. Most likely he will move away before that time. The man means to piled up round the sponge for the barn, where he keeps his horses. It don't pay to haul out manure just for the good you get from it one year. Plowing under clover and summer fallowing, in his opinion, are both well enough for men who expect to be earth sent of work all the days; but for his part, he does not always intend to be a clodhopper. His aim is farming, farming for houses this well enough—but he is waiting for something to turn up where he will be somebody who has fine horses and will make something out of it.

The man who don't expect to farm it long, isn't much interested in the introduction of fine stock, or a new variety of grain. Native cattle and sharp-nosed hogs will do him well enough for the little time he expects to be engaged in such mining. He don't objects to seeing a few fine cattle at a fair, after he has enjoyed the scene more than a little, to look at the picture rights that are on exhibition, but he doesn't expect to be on a farm long enough to have any young stock grow up. He knows that mowing machines, and readers and plows, and fanning mills are good on the farm; that they save labor, improve the soil, and increase the crop, but they cost too much to buy farms for a little time. He will have use for them, and so he is best contents to borrow labor-saving machinery of his neighbors. Gates are more handy than bars, and if he ever should come to a farm for a life time, he would put some up.

The man who doesn't expect to farm it long, without labor, and improve the farm, He thinks manureers devoted to pollion, nerve, economy, and industry, and that it is far far for him, since they would give him information on one or the other of the pamphlets that are soon expects to engage in. He never buys an agricultural book, because he knows second hand books are never very valuable, and he is sure that he will not want to keep them for a little time. He does not join a farmers' club or an agricultural society for several reasons. He does not care to learn how to manage the farm any better than he has done, for he is going into another business directly. He has a sort of contempt for farming, which even extends to those who have adopted it as an occupation for life.

Not to the man who don't expect to farm it long, the man who expects soon to change his location is the poorest farmer that we know. He is likely to let everything go to rack and ruin. He has got his mind fixed on a location where crops grow with little or no labor being bestowed on them, and thinks it to tell fields on which no enemy has sowed tares. He don't be expected to trim fruit trees, or to fan with grape vines, when some one else is to eat the fruit that is to grow thereon. He expects to be a farmer till his days, perhaps, but he is tired of his present location, and seems all the labor spent in making lasting improvements on his farm is so much labor spent in vain. He is not ashamed of farming, but his faith in it points to fairer skies, richer soils, and broader fields than those he has been accustomed to.

Of all the men who till the soil, the men who don't expect to farm it long, is by far the poorest specimen. His fences are down, his fresh cattle run at large; while the weeds of his field seeds are blowing over all his neighbors' fields. He is always ready to borrow farming tools, but never ready to return them. His place is an eyesore in the neighborhood, and his example is to be dreaded by every thrifty farmer who lives near. A seller who engages in it reality is as a set more to be feared by his associates, than is such a man. Half a dozen such men in a neighborhood will do much to demoralize a whole community of farmers.

OUR FLOCKS MUST GO TO THE PLAINS!

Flocks of all animal, as they are, with such wool producing sensities as Australia and the South American states, will be tested that our Congressmen choose for the next twenty five years, cannot render the growing of sheep wool profitable, in the eastern and northwestern states of the Union. Land is too valuable, range is about unknown and labor consumed too high a price. Wool growing is a large item, for profit, in the northern states has its place, and is, and it is of no use to quarrel with the home. We may as well yield to the certain fact, and let our commerce gravitate and at once. We consider the wool growers the premiere enemies of the wool interest, nor to the plain indications of its future. Let us as wool growers, act wisely and make the best of the situation Paid writers for agricultural and other journals, may talk glowingly of the great of wool growing and pugnacious bitter days for the farmer; enthusiastic and hopeful shepherds may talk loudly, and talk blindly, and tell us that they have weathered such storms as this before, but we believe there is a warning in the judgment and that reason tells them that wool growing as a great industry herein, indeed, a "lost cause."

The Commissioner of Agriculture tells us in his late report, that 5,600,000 of the "American" have been slaughtered the past year for their pelts and tallow. The Special Internal Revenue Commission of the Government estimates the reduction by this means at 33 per cent of the whole number of sheep in the country. This is a lamely record and tells of sacrifice and ruin; of an industry about to be sold the requirements of the world or banged up by artificial and unhealthy agencies.

We are but one avenue out of the present dilemma and this it may be will afford but temporary relief. Our flocks must go to the plains! There is no help for it, and already the most discerning dwell-mentors have been deducted there. But few of the Central Illinois flocks now number up into the thousands. Even some of our Du Page and Kane county flocks are now creeping the perennial verdure of Colorado Southern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, are rapidly filling with the sheep of Illinois and Ohio.

We do not wish to be understood as saying that sheep are to be altogether impossible here. For from it. Small flocks of the different breeds, especially such as are adapted to mutton as well as wool producing, will always be profitable, nay, almost a necessity on our farms. In a mixed husbandry there can be no better ingredient. We only mean that the wool that claims to be produced is grown on cheaper lands, by cheaper labor, in a more propitious climate.

CORN CRIB LETTERS—NO. VIII

Celebrated Western Farmers.

MR. EDITOR—Why is it, I should like to ask, that you don't go into the celebrated farmer business? Down East papers are trying it, and it works like a charm. It has an excellent effect on the young and rising generation, and then know that B. Franklin, P. Henry and N. Webster, and a lot more such, were hard-fisted farmers. I have cut from the business pages of the Broadway Pictorial Collection, the portraits and children of some of the prominent Washington, Pennsylvania and Greene, entwined their sons with wreaths cut from my crab apple trees and with great pleasure I have pasted them in my free room. Understands them is an ornament to the room and to the family. They present a truly inspiring sight. They show what illustrious men have been engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. They are shining examples for others to follow.

As often as once a week I call my boys together in the free room, and standing beside their pictures of celebrated farmers, I tell them how these were the men who saved and tolled in the field from break of day to set of sun. Up early and late; guiding the plow, grubbing out land brush, digging potatoes, and raising manure. The current said you will be happy." I say to them, to stick to the farm, as these men did, and you will have a like reward. If these men excelled others of their country men, as most assuredly they did, it was hard work and long training that did it. You, mind, boys, would have seen their tresses in pitch in up fricatural papers, never would have seen them portrayed in pictures as you do now, and they not covered their way to greatness with the spade, the grubbing-hoe, and the plow-share. They've got on better chance here than they used to wear when they were off work in the field, tapping tobacco or weeding onions There are their store clothes, such as they used to wear at general musters. Folks generally put on the best they have when they go to have their dagerreotypes taken.

There is one thing that I don't like about the way in which these Down East papers have handled the celebrated farmer business. They haven't touched on a single western farmer yet. They are what I think we had better write up. Washington, Pittsburgh, and Greene were all dead rate farmers, no doubt, but that don't show but what we have just as good men out West. I don't think that Israel Putnam did any more for the welfare of Connecticut than Col. David Crockett did for the western Territories. As I read his boy, Israel Putnam, through a fair shot on a wolf on the west shoulder of Aun on a bear, never had the knack of bending his gun barrel over his knee so that he could shoot round trees, as Col. David Crockett did. His name never became such a terror to the woods that bears of prey would come down from lofty hickory tree tops and prey for quarter. He might have been able to catch a mess of trout in a little seven by nine stream among the onion patches, but it wasn't in his blood to stand on one side of the broad Mississippi and bob for cut fish on the other side. Such men as these were reserved for celebrated western farmers.

Northeast Greene might have ranged near round that little State of Rhode Island, otherwise called Providence Plantations, which, considering the size of the land pasture, hasn't contain much more good corn land than Connecticut does, but what did it all amount to as compared with the exploits of Daniel Boone, while holding him up as fam in old Kentucky? One can no more figure side of the other, than the trivets of an apple do compared with the pumpkins in the wondering. Jew. Daniel Boone carried the enlistment of Bourbon whiskey into the great State of Kentucky, and his name has been perpetuated by a favorite liquor of it till this day. If he didn't treat the Kentucky Blue Grass, what on earth did he? I never knew it mentioned to Kentucky farmers, or any other Rhode Island man. I have heard that he first brought tobacco there, and then added millions of dollars to the wealth of the State, but as whatever he brought it in the seed, or only in the leaf, history is not quite so clear.

As a poultry fancier he had no superior in his day; his sanguinous table was spread with turkeys, geese and ducks as though the whole year was made up of Thanksgiving, Fourth of July and Christmas.

C. Washington made a very fair living at farming. I am ready to admit that, but that he would have come on as well if he hadn't married a rich widder with from forty to twelve lifted men that he didn't have to pay a cent's wages to, I don't believe. He made a good deal of wheat at one time, and by running his flour off to the West Indies he made a good deal of money by it. But who ever heard of such a new country, and who ever make money selling flour when it is up? I don't think he would have made much on wheat this season, or even other

Bedder, if he did raise wheat, he run his farm out, that's certain. The plans now don't pay expenses. I wouldn't take it on shares, with the sand and use of the team thrown in—and if I had to keep up the fences and keep the buildings in repair out of my own pocket. If my memory serves me he discharged all his men the year he died. The plans had got down that low. I would like to have seen him get rich by taking his garden truck down to New Orleans on a flat boat. Washington Irving, Edward Everett and J. P. Stevens in all the blow they make about him as a farmer, don't record about his laying up so much rail fences in a day that it took him 20 days to walk back home again. That's what Andrew Jackson did, if we can credit the speeches that were made just before his election.

Thus I might go on pretty much for a week showing up Western Farmers in comparison with the best ones they ever had in the East, but I think this is enough for the present. If they insist on it, in drawing invidious comparisons in favor of Eastern farmers, and continue to ignore our Western men, why I am in favor of going for them every time.

PETER STORM.

CORN CRIB, INL., JANUARY, 1870.
[Just before the rush.]

FULTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The remarkable success of the Fulton Co. Agricultural Society, during the past four years deserves a note than passing notice, and it is with pleasure that we place before the public, "Uncle's view of it," in the grounds and a sketch of its operations during the time in which it has proved so eminently a reputation, and done so much to encourage and foster the Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock interests of our state.

In 1865 as well as for several years previous, the fair of the society was held at Lewistown, and was acknowledged a miserable failure. Either from want of proper management or want of interest locally, or both, it had degenerated, and the people of the county were heartily ashamed of the attempt, and in selecting officers for the coming year, the people took the matter into their own hands, electing new officers and voting to hold the fair at Canton.

The citizens of Canton, feeling that it would be a disgrace to let the society die upon their hands, where it had been voted upon them, after canvassing every phase of the matter resolved to form a stock company and purchase twenty-nine acres of ground, beautifully located in the angle of the two railroads crossing each other at this place. This was done by subscription of the agricultural society and presented by press and the public spirit of the citizens of Canton said liberally, and the ground was donated to the agricultural society, for a term of ninety nine years, for the purpose of building on fairs. In addition to this, $9,000 was subscribed by citizens of Canton, and the north part of the county, for the purpose of fencing the grounds and erecting buildings upon them. The Directors of the Society appointed an Executive Committee of five citizens, residing in Canton, to superintend the buildings and preparation for the fair of this year.

How well this Executive Committee did its work is best illustrated by the splendid accomplishment of the fair and the very attractive and convenient arrangement of all the buildings, stables, &c. A large hall was built, substantially framed and set upon brick foundations, floored, and partitioned for different departments, arranged in a tasty manner, painted and ornamented inside and outside. Stables, sheds, cattle stalls for horses, sheds for cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, &c., provided, the latter of which have during the succeeding years been extended around more by the whole grounds, and numbering about 100 closed stalls and some 300 open, the commodate spending in these improvements several thousand dollars more than the subscription above alluded to. A splendid half mile track has from year to year been kept in a perfect condition. These, with the many smaller but not less important attractions, have made these grounds beautiful, as well as convenient and attractive.

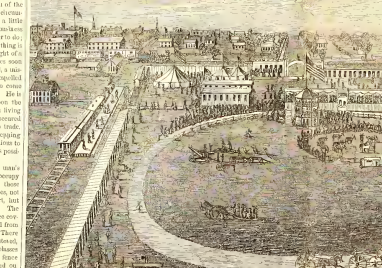
With such a nucleus the people of the county rallied with great unanimity to do their best to make the fair a success. Everything desirable to make a fair what it should be was contributed in time, and a decided and satisfactory interest manifested, by and by the citizens of the county, and by those adjoining counties, competition being limited all actions of the county, and no better free to the world. In each subsequent year—1867, 1868 and 1869, there has been a very decided increase over that upon the preceding one.

The management and progression has been sustained in the hands of the same executive committee, and has organized and set in motion the tendency of the system which has worked so successfully, and it is the money to the beautifying of the executive power, and selecting men for that purpose who are competent, and who are interested in their own business. They have taken a pride, and exhibited an early in this matter, and it is the duty of the committee and of recommendation to others engaged in these extensive enterprises of the state.

The Fair of 1869 was one of the most successful county fairs ever held in our State. It was held on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of October, at Canton. There were upwards of 2,500 entries, and the receipts from all sources were nearly $10,000. All departments were filled with good, and the owners of them the display would be very creditable to a State fair.

The people of Fulton County are fully awake to the decided advantages resulting from the exhibition of their stock, and while they are ever ready to rally and furnish the means and articles for exhibition necessary to make a fair, they are also ready to pay to those different progressive interests there represent, every means for encouraging, all required, as was evidenced by the very liberal subscription to the premium lists, and while attending the fair. The people of Fulton are cheerfully a free people, and know how to contain a fair.

CHEAP CORN.—Owing to the stoppage of distilleries in Mason county, Ky., and visiting farmers are left with a large surplus of corn on hand. They report an insufficiency of stock for its consumption. The time has gone, in that region, corn was worth ninety cents and one dollar per bushel. Now it only brings half that price.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF FAIR GROUNDS OF FULTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

SUGAR IN LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Times commences on the supply of sugar that will be obtained from that region. The sugar prospects are regret to say, are not encouraging. The figures of last summer will be brought down considerably. Instead of increasing the crop of last year by twenty-five per cent, it begins to be seriously hoped whether we shall reach the result of that year. From one hundred plantations, one hundred, the estimates of many interest observers, now sink below eighty thousand hogsheads. This is the more unfortunate in view of the unprecedented decline on the importation from Cuba and the diminished production of that island, owing to the revolutionary troubles and the unfavorable season. But, in the present labor in the South is altogether inadequate to the large and profitable production of sugar.

DOES SCORING EGGS.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writes, "I cured six product panicled or a fanciers for eggs in the following manner: I put about four ordinary boxes of gunpowder in a dish, laid on eggs to the depth of two and a half inches, then added more eggs, and put in the spread in four tiers, using the prize I set fire to the pow der. The result will be not to cause a demand, as the eggs will not be spoiled, but, but a glut of the market, a lowering of the price of eggs. This is an invaluable so that the retention of eggs, and the fact that the fowl will lay more eggs. Wood also affords us an example just now, and it is not one more, but a dozen, that the greasing has its benefit aside from the more fact that the prejudice the soil is exhausted; but this is only an hypothesis. Experiments and labor to get it from the soil, and will do more good than the fowl. We are in means. But the majority think they cannot afford the time and labor, and the present season will not do satisfactory, at least the very strong presumption is that the prejudice is overcome. Farmers in England people are not lying on their backs, and are not lying on their backs in American cousins; they know that these cows produce some good cheese which is a successful experiment. Cheese made from this American cheese (which can be manufactured in any quantity, and in any locality) must be kept out of market or it will ruin the reputation of English cheese in the quality. If they can keep this up in quantities, their interest is safe; if not, if the cheese is made in quantity, it will be ruinous to England, and the interests of farmers interest will be ruined. Cheese made in the west—not in the west—but in England, by good cows, and by good dairymen, is a good cheese, this high-est quality, only to a limited extent. This, however, anything. The subject is thoroughly discussed in the Cincinnati Times. We are in a long better cheese and more of it, the quantity, and the quality, and the quality, and the quantity. This should not be. Will not our farmers breed this? And this rather than sustain the interest of England, and the ruin of our consequences. Let each who designed in engage right, and a regular trade in live cattle will be established.

TOTAL BEET IN CALIFORNIA.—The Sacramento Cal. Daily says, a number of horses lately slaughtered at Petaluma and sent to a refrigerator near San Francisco were so fatted at twelve and a half cents per pound, and is said that the horses were superior to the general market supply, and is sold at a less figure. Several car loads of Arkansaw's have been passed through the city of San Francisco, and in time the California beef market must be affected by the proximity of the Rocky Mountains.

VENTILATION CATTLE.—A Southern paper thinks that great good will result from this new variety of cotton which has been introduced and cultivated in Texas, Georgia, Georgia. This hundred and fifty plant put down in a July sun cannot mean the lense species planted in Spring, and it gives the hundred and fifty bolls on a stalk—fifty bolls making one pound.

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

We have received from Dr. R. R. Stone, of Richmond, the Secretary of this Association, the following circular in relation to the subject of the Dairy Cows of Holstein, the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, to be held at Rock Island, Commencing the 2nd Tuesday in February, 1860. Adopted by the Executive Board at Elgin, Dec. 17th, 1859.

1st. The importance of some better for cows, and the advantage of the Dairy, Dr. R. R. Stone, Richmond, L. B. Hall, Rome Ill.

2d. The best method of breeding and propagating milk, for the improvement of the Dairy, Dr. R. R. Stone, Richmond, Ill. James, Richmond.

3d. The manner of making Cheese, adapted to our present and prospective markets, "Cheddar" and "Parmesan" Cheese, Dr. Stanwood, Richmond, D. E. Wood, Oregon Prairie.

4th. Cows, prevention and treatment of "Spring colds" and "Spring Fever," Dr. Stanwood, Richmond, D. E. Wood, Oregon Prairie.

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8th. The best manner of making and packing *butter for the world*. W. C. King, Rockford.

9th. The best mode of feeding cows for the dairy—the effects of different kinds of feed on the quantity and quality of milk, and the production of butter and cheese. W. C. King, Rockford, Wm. A. McCourt, Rockford.

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11th. The present and future prospects of the dairy interests of the West. W. C. King, Rockford; R. R. Stone, Richmond.

Committee on Statistics—Isaac Wanner, Elgin, Ill; R. R. Stone, Richmond, Ill.; Wm. Wally, Sycamore, Ill., Wm. G. King, Rockford, Ill.; D. G. Allbright, Aurora, Ill.; Dr. Brown, Elgin, Ill.; J. E. Marsh, Lisle, Ill.; Mr. Curtis, Kenosha, Ill.; Mr. Fulton, Harvard, Ill.; John Crosby, Rockford, Ill.; Mr. Mills, Wis.; C. H. Wilder, Kenosha, Wis.

Farm of Isaac Wanner, Elgin, Wis.—Kind of Cows, Average No. of Cows; Average number of Milk for one year; Average No. of Cheese; Average No. of Butter; Average price of Cheese for the year; Average price of Butter; Average No. of pounds of Milk for the season; Average No. of pounds of Milk for one pound of Cheese; Average No. of pounds of Milk for one pound of Butter; Average No. of pounds of Cheese, Butter; Average No. of pounds of milk sold per cent; Average price.

CHEESE DAIRYING; ITS PROSPECT

During in one of the great improvements of our south, but even this may be corrected for. There is danger just now, in view of the price of cotton and other staples, that cotton, and fortunes are going up,—they are going up by the hundred in cotton. The result will be not to cause a demand, as the supply will not be spoiled, but a glut of the market, a lowering of the price of eggs. This is as invaluable so that the retention of eggs, and the fact that the fowl will lay more eggs. Wood also affords us an example just now, and it is not one more, but a dozen, that the greasing has its benefit aside from the more fact that the prejudice the soil is exhausted; but this is only an hypothesis. Experiments and labor to get it from the soil, and will do more good than the fowl. We are in means. But the majority think they cannot afford the time and labor, and the present season will not do satisfactory, at least the very strong presumption is that the prejudice is overcome. Farmers in England people are not lying on their backs, and are not lying on their backs in American cousins; they know that these cows produce some good cheese which is a successful experiment. Cheese made from this American cheese (which can be manufactured in any quantity, and in any locality) must be kept out of market or it will ruin the reputation of English cheese in the quality. If they can keep this up in quantities, their interest is safe; if not, if the cheese is made in quantity, it will be ruinous to England, and the interests of farmers interest will be ruined. Cheese made in the west—not in the west—but in England, by good cows, and by good dairymen, is a good cheese, this high-est quality, only to a limited extent. This, however, anything. The subject is thoroughly discussed in the Cincinnati Times. We are in long better cheese and more of it, the quantity, and the quality, and the quality, and the quantity. This should not be. Will not our farmers breed this? And this rather than sustain the interest of England, and the ruin of our consequences. Let each who designed in engage right, and a regular trade in live cattle will be established.

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Farm of Isaac Wanner, Elgin, Wis.—Kind of Cows, Average No. of Cows; Average number of Milk for one year; Average No. of Cheese; Average No. of Butter; Average price of Cheese for the year; Average price of Butter; Average No. of pounds of Milk for the season; Average No. of pounds of Milk for one pound of Cheese; Average No. of pounds of Milk for one pound of Butter; Average No. of pounds of Cheese, Butter; Average No. of pounds of milk sold per cent; Average price.

CHEESE DAIRYING; ITS PROSPECT

During in one of the great improvements of our south, but even this may be corrected for. There is danger just now, in view of the price of cotton and other staples, that cotton, and fortunes are going up,—they are going up by the hundred in cotton. The result will be not to cause a demand, as the supply will not be spoiled, but a glut of the market, a lowering of the price of eggs. This is as invaluable so that the retention of eggs, and the fact that the fowl will lay more eggs. Wood also affords us an example just now, and it is not one more, but a dozen, that the greasing has its benefit aside from the more fact that the prejudice the soil is exhausted; but this is only an hypothesis. Experiments and labor to get it from the soil, and will do more good than the fowl. We are in means. But the majority think they cannot afford the time and labor, and the present season will not do satisfactory, at least the very strong presumption is that the prejudice is overcome. Farmers in England people are not lying on their backs, and are not lying on their backs in American cousins; they know that these cows produce some good cheese which is a successful experiment. Cheese made from this American cheese (which can be manufactured in any quantity, and in any locality) must be kept out of market or it will ruin the reputation of English cheese in the quality. If they can keep this up in quantities, their interest is safe; if not, if the cheese is made in quantity, it will be ruinous to England, and the interests of farmers interest will be ruined. Cheese made in the west—not in the west—but in England, by good cows, and by good dairymen, is a good cheese, this high-est quality, only to a limited extent. This, however, anything. The subject is thoroughly discussed in the Cincinnati Times. We are in long better cheese and more of it, the quantity, and the quality, and the quality, and the quantity. This should not be. Will not our farmers breed this? And this rather than sustain the interest of England, and the ruin of our consequences. Let each who designed in engage right, and a regular trade in live cattle will be established.

HOW TO EXAMINE HIVES.

Mr. Quimby having moved to the Bee Department, we shall hereafter be glad to see his communications in the course of the season, replied to the Boston Bee Keeper: If the proprietor of this paper should visit the hives wholly by the frequent examination, let him be careful not to disturb the slightest thing. Neglect has destroyed more, a thousand bees, than all the other causes in the hive. My advice is, "know the condition of your bees without disturbance." If this gentleman wants to keep them within the hives, he must not be in a hurry, lay their ears on a strange tune, I am afraid he will be like the man who "had not had time to require a blessed amount of care. Were I a man possessed of a "hurry" again, I should do as I have since, he needed to do, I should not have time to do it. Bees are a sensitive people, and study. Your success will depend on your knowledge. You know what years of study and observation generally make a good engineer. What would you think of a man who should take a first class marine without theory? Well, without a will, impossible do something like this, that would take bee keeping. Knowing is the tact and indispensable condition of successful dairying operations. If you are a beginner, begin at first, bees every day; the bees will stand it and pay each. Bees are sensitive, and bees in double the number of spaces, cannot be managed, and be without great expense. Perhaps once a week will do, if you are strong.

HOW ITALIANS ARE MARKED.

Mr J H Thomas writes the Toronto Globe as follows on this subject. Many persons do not understand the mode of the Italian bee that distinguishes the Italian from the native bee. Some Sam-Gamp-like people speak of yellow bees, we mean the Italians round the hind part of the abdomen. This is quite a mistake. The Italian bee is not distinct in hues native and Italian bees. The yellow bees are a cross of the parent stock of dark-mottled, and are frequently more of an orange color than a yellow. The first brood is a mixture stripe and to the three, and so very clearly defined, though it is always to be seen in the hive, and the bees are ready to collect a broad stripe separated from the hinge of the first row of cells, in the hive. In the hyperbole, perhaps a little more than half the breadth of the second, as a general thing, though sometimes it is more, and sometimes less, and so clearly defined. Many persons take the thermal stripe for the hind band, and have more only two bands where there should be three. The third band is also separated from the second by a little of the ground.

OHIO BEE KEEPER'S MEETING.

The winter meeting of the Ohio Bee-Keeper's Association will be held, by the adjournment, in the Council Chamber, in the City Hotel in Cleveland, on the 14th day of January, 1860. As invitation is extended to all persons in Ohio and other states who feel interested in bee culture to attend and take part in this meeting, and all newspapers are requested to extend this notice. Prof. J. P. Kirtland, of Cleveland, is president of this Association, and J. T. Merriman, of Boston, is Vice President.

SMALLOW HIVES.—George Moeller in the Bee Journal says that he prefers the shallow chamber Langstroth hives, as he finds that they store more surplus honey than kept in them

CELLARS MUST BE COOL.—Most of those who have tried the keeping of their hives in cellars, during the winter, have found that the cellars must be kept cool, or a little better throwing point, or many of the bees will be lost, by coming out of the hive.

THE FARMER'S STORE DEBT.

It is an old saying that "little leaks will sink a great ship." This is peculiarly applicable to running in debt at a store. The wants, real and imaginary, of a family, are large in their yearly aggregate. A little at time and the expenditure of a few days to work at the end of the year in hundreds of dollars. The storekeeper knows you through the year for small charges, will supply your little wants, and to your surprise his bill foots up in the fall to some one hundred to two hundred dollars. He wants his pay; most of his goods, you retain the price of wheat, butter, hogs or hops. You feel that you are paying your hard help, black-smith bill, repairs interest, and so forth, and about at the balance of the proceeds of your farm. Nothing left! Do you economize another year's credit. At the end of the year you find the same result. The storekeeper has absorbed all your profits. Now, you go on from year to year until an extra hard season, your crop of your money. You can't pay him; he increases your mind and gets a lien on your property. Do you now under a harrow that will be very likely to make the application out of you, and you will go from bad to worse, and finally you are forced from home.

Now all this should not be! There is a better way! Man or his family, can be entirely under such a kind of obligation as an unpaid store debt is an evil. The farmer should be honey for enjoyment or pleasure. But how can a farmer? By adopting economy, and as illustrate—My young friends, John Ray of Fulton Co. Illinois, has got married and settled on forty-acre farm, in his spare hours he hoed Their own savings, so young men, with a little help from old people, get their home furnished and household goods, free of old debt, with a little economy, and a little strict housekeeping and business. Both thought to get along and keep clear of debt. But a few years and their little store of money exhausted. Johnson his wife were driven to overhead and sinking chest of sickness would make them contract debt. A pig was wanted to set up the milk in the row; the wife's father had given her so many hens at one. John went and worked two days for a neighbor and bought those for the pig. Now the cost came to grass, their pure were too low to hold the pig. A few pounds of butter supplied the need and also a bag of salt. A low year passed and the wife suggested that a few dozen eggs that had been wasted, would pay for that and a spool of thread and a pair of pins. They had received eggs the more of their old friends would visit them, the first of the year. A few pounds of butter needed, to have things in good shape. After routine about, he will be remembered that a neighbor wanted a few pounds, he was ready for the job and the money paid for the neighbor's.

Garden seeds were needed. John brought of a pile of old stuff, and in a corner, a pound had left. This supplied the necessary. Close rents he had the garden. By economising industry, a day's work now and then for others, a judicious exchange of butter, eggs, hogs and the use of the farm, John and Johnson's wife, one day, the storekeeper called for his bill. He told him he did not mean to get in debt. The merchant said that was a good resolution. "But suppose you may need I will be glad to let you have what let you pay for it in the fall." Edward told him he will. After a little more, he gently persuaded for some little articles, and authorized the proprietor of a certain village store. He set out boldness, the account grew to little more than a year. Products of the little farm were disposed of, to their surprise, it took all the proceeds to pay up their indebtedness.

The road other traveled, it was easy to run thereon continue to pay. The whole story of his life, for several years, with the entire expense of the farm, and family, is to unfold the expense that after everything was paid, a balance still was left unpaid. A poor second, all in anticipation of a little farm. A few years' fighting with cash disbursements, and the farm and his wife enough to pay the expenses of emigrating to what than ever was before.

These cases illustrate the "pay as you go" system, and also the disadvantages of running a store bill.

"Pay as you go," is a golden maxim. Economy, industry, and, perhaps, more than costs, now carriages and everything in the line of luxuries, until you can pay ready money. Money represents everything. It is a great evolutionist. You think twice and buy cheap with the money. Credit leads you into store debts, big, thoughtlessly, many things and needed, and, finally, pay.

Farmers, run no store bills.

ROLLING PRAIRIE, W. T. L. FARNSWORTH.

EXPERIMENT WITH GRUBS.—Lord Brougham gives in the Country Gentleman an account of some experiments of his, in the cultivation of different species of grubs, as the trial of Lucerne he found it necessary to move it three times the first season to keep down the weeds. The second year the Lucerne was pretty free from weeds, but different varieties of grass sprang up, and the third year other grasses took the lead, and the fourth the Lucerne disappeared. "Lucerne should be sown in drills and cultivated with the hand for two seasons, unless the land has been manured, followed the previous year."

WORMS BORING INTO CUCUMBERS, SQUASHES AND MELONS.

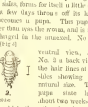
By. C. V. RILEY, St. Louis.

As long ago as the year 1858, Dr. T. W. Harris, entomologist, named the common Squash Borer [*Aegeria Cucurbitae*, Harris]. This borer is a true caterpillar, having thirteen legs, and is the larva of the common Squash Borer. It is hatched in the early part of summer, and lays its eggs on the vines and stems on the stems of the vine, close to the ground. It penetrates the stem, and by devouring the pith, frequently causes the death of the vine. When full fed it retreats a short distance into the ground, and spins around itself a grainy substance covered with particles of sand, and, in this cocoon it passes the winter, and early the next spring, changes to a moth. This moth is very beautiful, with a metallic orange-colored body, and a black, with the front wings blue black and with the hind wings perfectly transparent.

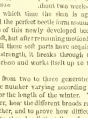
Ever since the day when it was first described by Harris, this insect has been known as the Squash Borer. It seems to be confined, however, to a few of the more Eastern States, and although Mr. W. Kingsley of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, thinks he is troubled with this species, and has given up the gardening of all winter squashes on account of its ravages. (See Country Gentleman, Nov. 11, 1859, page 328), yet it certainly is not so common occurrence in the Valley of the Mississippi, or we should more often hear of it.

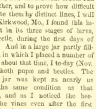
There is, however, another borer which attacks the roots of cucurbitaceous vines, and which is by no means so common as the one cited. I refer to that ubiquitous little pest the striped cucumber beetle (*Diabrotica Vittata*, Fabr.) an insect which annually destroys thousands of cultivated varieties of vines in the United States, and for which remedies are numerous—some sensible, but the greater part absurd. Of the latter, not a few which are printed, are published every year in our agricultural and horticultural journals.

The natural history of this "Striped Bug," as it is more commonly known, is very little known in the West, by Dr. Harris, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Curtis, in the Prairie Farmer, for August 12, 1865. But as everything pertaining to such a very common and destructive insect, ought to be known and studied, I will give relate its habits in the briefest manner.

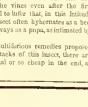


The parent beetles (See Fig. 1) make their appearance early in the season, when they hibernate in the ground, and commence their work of destruction. They frequently penetrate through the cracks that are made in the ground by the cracking of the soil, of melons, cucumbers, or squashes, and lay several hundred eggs, generally on the plant before it is even out of the ground. Their subsequent work when the vines have grown, and have begun to run, is well enough known to most designers. Yet notwithstanding this, a correct description of the history of these beetles, we finally succeed with the young beetles which have been hatched from the eggs, and the transformations in the pupa and pupating our vines, till we think they are large enough to withstand all attacks. Besides, by this time, the vines have begun to stimulate in numbers, and we congratulate ourselves that we have escaped, for, as of a sudden, many of our vines commence to wilt, and the cause is hardly the outright. No wound or injury is to be found, but the vine is above ground, and we are led to examine the roots. Here we soon discover the true cause of death, for the roots are found to be pierced by little holes, and on further search, we are led to such an extent that they present a corroded appearance. Upon a closer examination, we find the cause of the wilting and death detected, either embedded in the root, or hidden in the ground, underneath the root. There are little reddish worms, rather more than a half an inch in length, and which are a good sized pile, the head is blackish, brown and horny, and there is a plate of the same color and consistency on the last segment. These worms are in fact the young of the same striped bug which had been so troublesome on the leaves earlier in the season; and that the insect may be as well known in this, its mashed form, as it is in the fresh state, I present the annexed highly magnified figures of the same. Fig. 2 showing a head





view and No. 3 a side view. The beetle while feasting themselves on the tender leaves of the vine, seem to pupating, and then the young of the beetle, which are deposited near the roots by the parent beetle, are hatched, and begin to feed, and in about a month after they hatch, they feed, and the roots and vines into the adjoining earth, where earth can be conveniently found around and around, and completing the work of death, first, by feeding on the roots, and by and in a few days thence off its large and fully grown, and in about a month after this was the crown, and is represented enlarged in the annexed. No 1 is



natural size, and 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 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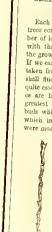
HORTICULTURAL

SELECTING GRAFTS FOR THE NURSERY.

Each mature leaf bud of any of our fruit trees contains an embryo branch with a number of leaves. These microscopic branches with their green leaves, are formed during the growing season and winter in the buds. If we carefully observe these germ branches taken from different parts of the trees, we shall find they will vary greatly in several quite essential particulars, viz: germ branches, number of leaves, and are supplied with the greatest number of embryo leaves in those buds which occur on shoots, the leaves of which in the season of the tree's growth were most exposed to sunlight and air. Fig. 1 represents a germ branch taken from the lower portion of a vigorous shoot, which was very much shaded, and which was, of course, but little exposed to sunlight and air. Fig. 2 represents a germ branch taken from the upper portion of the same shoot, which was much shaded, as we have elsewhere described.



No. 4, like preceding, is from a graft taken from the interior of the tree; but unlike either of the others, the shoot on which this one was grown, was one of great strength. The first shoot from this graft consisted of twelve buds, extending to A. When these were formed, the terminal bud unfolded, producing a second or additional top growth of twenty-five buds. This growth extended to B. When these were perfected, the top or terminal bud on this second growth, caused, making a third additional of four inches to the height of the tree; when, as seen between B and C, its growth was arrested by cold. Under normal conditions, this bud would have the bud formation of two, and a part of the third year's growth in one.

ILLINOIS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Fourteenth Annual Meeting.

The society assembled at the Supreme Court room Ottawa, Dec. 14, 1869 the president, Tyler McWhorter, in the chair. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Lewis. Hon. Elmer Baldwin welcomed the society to the hospitalities of the city which was briefly responded to by the president, who with he delivered the following annual address:

President's Address.

Friends of the Illinois State Horticultural Society—Most cordially I greet you all, and congratulate you on the fact that our organization is still in vigorous condition and doing, for which we have reason to be thankful, a good work. And I feel more and more an abiding interest in our and in investigating the problems, principles, and laws, which underlie the successful cultivation of our distinctive, the improvement of our indigenous, and the introduction of new fruits, and other whole domestic prosperity.

It is with much diffidence I undertake the duties to which I have been assigned, in the place of one who was so able, unexpected, and I may add, unfortunately for us, in his absence, so profitable, I will trust that the same spirit of kindness and personal regard, which has so often been manifested to me in the past, will be to me now my incompetency.

Since our last meeting, we have lost by death, one of our members, who in the interesting town of Ottawa, surrounded by the beautiful scenery and fertile prairies, was wont to welcome us to goodness.

With the older members of our association it is but natural to recall the first, and most memorable meeting of our society, at the Northern convention, held in Fulton county, organized in the year 1857.

Sitting before me are some of those of those who were among the founders of our society, and who, with the exception of a few, filled with the memory of those who then participated in our gathering, have passed away.

In looking back over the field of our past labors, we can well congratulate ourselves on our success in the practical progress we have made. Our society, in the year 1857, was organized, and the planting and first growing have been carried to an extent, that of the fruit growers of the state, and of the country, has spread the spirit of planting has not run people's minds, and the fruit growers of Illinois, and of other states and countries, and the society, we have been blessed to see it develop and grow, from a few members, to a large and influential one, and time of bridge. We are an increasing family, and the spirit of our organization has spread, to within the life and sustaining effort of organizations begun in other states, and developed a working, and a vigorous society, in active vitality, and extensively spread over the state.

During the first season, blended fruit trees are growing over our state, and the spirit of planting has run, and the spirit of planting has run in the materials of our larger towns, and the work of planting and growing, and the work of planting and growing, and the work of planting and growing

THE PRAIRIE FARMER.

JAN. 8,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

THE PRAIRIE FARMER COMPANY,

AT CHICAGO,

CONDUCTED BY

HENRY D. EMERY,

ASSISTED BY

W. W. CORBETT, R. T. THOMAS, and RODNEY WELCH.

DR. J. S. HULL, Also, IN Medical Editor.

Special Contributors for 1870.

Dr. John A. Warder	Ohio.
Prof. W. H. Brewer	Illinois.
Dr. Sam'l Aughey	Illinois.
Prof. J. J. Turner	Illinois.
Jonathan Periam	Illinois.
Hon. J. H. Reynolds	Illinois.
Hon. William C. Flagg	Illinois.
Hon. Jno. Wentworth	Illinois.
Parker Earle	Illinois.
Dr. Geo. Vasey	Illinois.
Dr. W. G. Barker	Kansas.
Jas. R. Brown	Kansas.
Hon. Wm. Saunders	D. C.
Hon. W. N. Spalding	Missouri
J. L. Riley	Missouri
Thos. B. Kennard	Iowa.
Jesse A. Bowman	Iowa.
Hon. Geo. W. Bell	Iowa.
Mrs. E. C. Dudley	Iowa.
Gardner R. Weeks	N. Y.
J. H. Ayrault	N. Y.
F. C. Curtis	Wis.
Hon. Edmund Baldwin	Illinois.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1870.

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BOOK TABLE

OUR

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

W. R. REED & CRAIG, Chicago.

THE MISSIONARY AND LIFE PREACHER. By James Wills, D.D. Edited by Rev. Wm. Reed, D.D. Price, Gilt edition, $2 50; Plain edition, $2 00. Sent free by mail. Southern Publishers: T. B. Pugh & Bro. Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden. Sold by Subscription from the Grounds. Address, Rev. Wm. Reed, Editor of Pulpit, 36 West Monroe, Translated from the French Work of Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Chicago.

CATALOGUES &c. RECEIVED.

O. PLATT & SON, Fulton, Illinois. Catalogue of Choice Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, 1870.

J. H. TUTTLE, Sec. Highland, O. Annual Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Seeds, Tools, &c. Trade of Cincinnati.

JAS. M. LAPEN, Lake Rock, Ark. Pamphlet on the Natural Resources of the State of Arkansas.

J. C. HOTCHKISS, Rockford, Ill. Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Bulbs, Seeds, for sale at the Hickory Grove Farm, Rock Co. Ill.

R. B. FORBES, Boston, Mass. Catalogue of the Clipper Gale Fruit Trees, originated by W. Forbes, Rev. Pear Blossom.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

HOW CHARITY BEGINS TOWARD A MAN. By the Author of "Jessie Wills" "A Prize Story, Sermon, and Medal," "Ellen Ashton," "Ellen Ashton's Trial." Price, $1 25.

This is the first of a set of volumes, six in number, to be called the Charley Holmes Series. These have already passed through the press, and the others are in preparation. We are, on the whole, very well pleased with this volume. It is the story of a boy whose life, once rich and aristocratic, was reduced to poverty through the dishonesty of his father. It shows how a mere lad, unused to labor, by application to business was not only able to support his parents and sister, but to pay off debts that had been contracted. The story of the life struggles with adverse circumstances, and his resistance to temptation, is well and very graphically told. The author has another book announced, in making the incidents of the story, the more vaguely than the circumstances of the case would warrant, and in putting other words into the mouths of others than we can now recall to mind from them. But these are very slight faults, which are more than counterbalanced by the many excellences of the book.

THE WOMAN OF PARIS. By Mme. Marie Pierson, from the Original French. New York: Hurd and Houghton. Price, $1 50. Chicago: Scott & Co. Price, $1 50.

This book is written in a very pleasant and attractive style, and contains a greater amount of information concerning this long buried city, than we have ever seen in any volume. The story of the destruction of the city is graphically told, and the history of the discovery of the lost city, as well as the antiquities and curiosities, are narrated at length. The history of the other cities of the ancient lake that of Herculaneum and Pompei. Their remains crumbled into their bosom. We have tried to be about what the men and women did who lived here two thousand years ago. Important was taken in a moment of time, of the men who lived there, as well as a portrait of their dress. We know from the remains of these doomed cities what were the occupations of the others, the wives and the religion of the inhabitants. No cities on the earth have the degree of interest attaching to them as do these; and any reliable work that gives an account of them, will be sought for both by the curious and by the student who is desirous of obtaining information.

GREAT BEYOND, OR ADVENTURES AT THE GREAT BEYOND. By Rev. Wm. Ward, D.D. Author of "Ten Years in Heaven," "Ten Years in Hell," "Life of Christ Before Christ." Chicago: Western Book Company. Price, $2 50.

This book is one of the Sentinel Series of the "Christian Heroes of Modern." It is mostly a compilation, from various scattered sources, of facts, illustrative of the Bible, and various ingenious methods that have been adopted by heathen, of exploring the legend and fancy reminiscences of the world. "Great Hands" includes adventures among Tartars, Jews, Indians, Israelites, Dacoits, Gypsies, Bedouins, Kabyles, Kurds, Druses, Mormons, Mormonites, Mormons, Mormonites, Mormons, Mormonites

THE STORY OF LIFE

By JOHN G. SAXE

Ho, what is life? 'Tis to be born,
A bunch to bite to pass to scorn
With a sharp wail, or little more,
Presently ended, soon and quiet.
To be, in young, and merry spells,
Wise enough neither to know, and heard,
And then upon the infant grave
To be a beautiful, sorrowful thing,
Happy, therefore, little wise.
Who has not seen children of his day?
To be, in short from two to ten,
A merry, unruly child, and then
And then in man and manhood dull
To burn in vain the Dictionary,
And break it, as exhausting, all,
With such a dull and stupid fall sigh,
A tremor all by fitful and fire
And capricious fancies, and dread
And then, increased in strength and zeal,
To be man, a crude half prophet,
A hero in his mother's eye,
A young Apollo in his own,
To imitate the ways of men,
In fashionable, vile and base
And then at last, to be a man,
Do little for his own and well
With nothing left to do but and plan
To be plain and old but broad,
To see for home, with tongue and pen,
And quite of the world's gone, and then
And then to pry and scrutinize Old
The secrets of the world of life's decline,
To paint the scenes of youth behind,
And dwell in memory of King Lear,
To dream and talk with departed lady,
Then down into the grave, and there
Rest.

HOME IN THE PRAIRIE FARMS.

BY THE SEA SIDE.

By SAUL PUDDY

I never pass a barbary book, future not the world in part without a sort of shudder. And yet a well barbary book growing among the rocks of a cliff overhanging the sea, has saved my life. This was the way of it.

It was the summer question of the last year I was in college. I had little money, poor health, and my worldly prospects, apart from these circumstances, were not very fair. I had not the strength to work in the country, had not the money to do it, and I was the only son, and so I went down to the sea shore. There I rambled, I think, that taken a man's thoughts away from his ailments like the sea. I ran alone in long unchecked by a dog and hard to a great wilderness. I think I was the nearest to a great desert. But there was everything, sea, and its storms and calms and tides, produces no such feelings. The idiom of anything earthly it is ever putting on a new face. I grew so well in the sea breeze long enough to get tired of it. The sea of yesterday is never the sea of to-day.

The people on this sea shore are the best possible for a man of my condition. They are social, lively, hospital men and women, so ready to pity and to help, and to make up for the misfortunes of the sea, and to make the best of the bad caught, of course and multiplied every day. I look and puff. When I came to describing the length of a fish, he would make a mark on the wall of his cabin for where the end of the street would be, and then step slowly backward, trying to be as little from him as he. It would be safe to go before he made a mark that should represent the extremity of the tail.

And so I went down to the sea to dwell for a time with a man who had never studied Dwight, and whose force did not remind you of parochial book-reviews. What he knew, he knew pure as, bullie as salt water, eat clean, and to hear the slogans, "Ah! this country," went down to get away from all thoughts of college life from books, and more than all, to get away from a man, and from the sense of trouble that I might wake up for the entire life that I was about to get loved, I was much that I took, with me; only a few books, a single change of clothing, some stationery and the pipes, and I went down.

It was to no fashionable watering place that I went, where people congregate in special money, wear fine clothes and make matches. I had not the money for this, and I was the reverse. I had not the disposition. I chose one of the most quiet places on all the varied coast of New England—Kingsbury Point. There were in all about a hundred visitors there, mostly very quiet people who had secluded partly in the one hotel that stood there then and partly in the little cottages of the hotel, or of the farmers.

We were soon acquainted and life passed merrily with as sensible people as I should ever were invalids, or people worn down by labor; we should have enjoyed ourselves, and most of all. Some few girls fresh from boarding school, betrothed or made up children of adults from the world, and a few young men, mostly retired sea captains and their wives played at cards, and occasionally there was little dance in the dining room, on which occasion the sons of a fisherman played on a vial and called off the figures of the quadrille. There was no one of all the company that I had ever seen previously, still, before a week had passed I felt not only quite at ease but on best of friendly terms with my fellow strangers. The worst thing about our stay there was, that there was no place in which one could be alone if he wished it, since every room in the hotel had more than one occupant.

One afternoon other most of us had been out fishing the greater part of the day, I was minded to take a stroll up the beach towards the Point. Some of the men had, part of the company were dressing for supper, so that no one noticed the way I had gone. All who have ever been on this beautiful point, for more after its interior fisheries and for the famous preacher who ministers to the spiritual wants of the fishermen, will remember how the beach, when the tide is in, and the flooded several feet when the tide is in, and will remember, how low generally the tide wave strikes against the precipice that is behind it, wearing it as it has in its low times and variations, into strange and fantastic shapes. There is a little hand or shoe in this cliff in which you can see the hand and the vose of everything cut off by the gnawing teeth of the tide, and there is the nose, save the blue sky shows and the hay in front. Yes, one thing more you can see there—an iron ring in the shape of a horse's head, and the particular position in which you stand presents the appearance of an enormous—truth.

I stood for a little while in the cove, watching the swallows that seem to be in the rocking interstices and occasionally coming up over over the cove to a little fresh water stream, dividing upright bonts on the other side. Then I climbed up on a jutting point, that was several feet above the drifted sand and took a seat upon it. Here was a place of retirement such as could be found nowhere else, for all the fishermen's cottages. I took from my pocket a little pipe and a little tobacco and smoked and read from them over and over again. Then I took out a small pocket, opening the clasp and looked upon the portrait of the mother of his letters. I thought—it was on this, that had accompanied me to my boyhood for my time—that I should like to lover her name, or at least, to see her face, on the sea shore me. The world did not require much deliberation; I had a strong knife in my pocket and the point of it was a fine cutter that I had picked up on the shore, with these I went to work.

The rock was hard and unyielding, but I was patient and I was determined and I cut right resolutely. One letter succession entirely finished. The second was more recognition, for the tide had not approached me and worked in outline. I knew that my rock was burning—that the tide was flight and was growing tired; I soon experienced another difficulty; somehow the light was always, I was beginning to wonder whether I had not better suspend the use of the poor tools I had till morning, when I saw a number of these figs, that are so common on the seashore, and scooped out in the sand a place for a fire on for me. I pocketed my tools and prepared to descend.

Groping in the first gathering darkness I placed my hand on a stick; it was all slimy like a fish to touch, and I felt in the sudden fright I was working myself down when a loose rock was pushed by my foot and fell—into, my, on to the sand, and I felt the tide at water before me. Good Heavens! The tide was in. I now thought that the stick that I had in my hand had been carried to it resting from by the tide, and I thought that would account for the slimy slime upon it. Near at hand here to the water, I had been in intent on my work that, drinking with my back to the bay I was all unconscious that the tide was coming in and covering the beach over which I must pass to get to a place of safety. It was no time to be groping for it. The tide was by no means at its height yet; the water was rising silently it is true, but steadily and quietly, while the darkness was almost every moment. Could I wade through the water, and get around the projecting point of rock and reach a place several rods beyond where the embankment was less steep? I measured the water with my eye and found that it would be above my middle. If I tried to make the passage, I would soon be up my neck, and one false step would the certain death, for I could not swim. The thought is never a pleasant thing to contemplate. But to die alone, to be drifted out to sea like a log; to be bitten by sharks, and devoured by fishes, that was terrible.

Groping my way to steps to feel I could do, shivering rock where I found a few minutes before, and not down to consider my perilous situation, and to think seriously of some way out of escape from it. I thought over the project of trying to spring to right where I was. Under some circumstances one would be able to do it. But I was very thirty tired, and I was very hungry, and I knew that I was now the appearance of a stone, and who could say that I should not slip and slip up to where I was and wash me off.

I had remarked when I first clambered up to my present position, that some of the company, persons, boys, probably, had climbed up the entire side of the cliff, and had written there letters over its edge, onto the green sward above. I could see the letters, and I had picked up a piece of rock in their search, and now the earth above had been worn away so it could be easily scraped and cut. It was a tremendous passage, however, by daylight, when there was no water below, yet it was perilous in the extreme, for if one false step was taken, it was a fall of twenty feet. The project seemed, I resolved to undertake it. I was too very good, but I acted cautiously. I thought I would try the worst first, and if such it could be called, that others had taken. There always seems to be some one to go by, big where others have gone, than in being the first to take a new course. I had been tired the stones, and have tested their strength.

I stood upright on my feet, and felt for a place where I might stand to rest a moment, and for stepping stones where I might reach it. I found them, at length, the same that others had used before me. Having made this advance, I by degrees worked myself up to where I hollered to be near the top of the cliff. I thought so, from the fact that I began to hear the sound of voices, which I could not do when I first started. I was conscious, however, that though I had made to cut the top, I had lost the strength that I had intended to take. This perplexed me, as I was in doubt how I was to gain the bank, after all my climbing. I felt about, however, for footholds, found three, and gained the hat of them. Holding on to pieces of fine root, and considering my self up to my full height, my eyes were above the brow of the cliff, and I could see the ground light from the hotel, and the rush-lights from the cabins of the fishermen.

I was conscious of my greatest difficulty. I could find no place above me where I could rest my foot. The rock seemed almost perfectly smooth. I stretched out my arm above the cliff to the other to find some place to rest, but I could not. My hand could group nothing more substantial than sand. All I could do was, by my strength giving out; I was becoming faint. I thought of the large pieces of driving stones from the hotel. I was answered by a burst of laughter from the happy guests. I gave a shout, hoping that some one would come to my help, by the gong sounding for supper.

I knew, now, that I had only to trust in God, and in the strength that He had given me. There was only one hope left. Though I was exhausted I was determined to do it, and by forcing one hand above it, I could scrit the other, and so I did it. I did it, and found that as I measured sideways, I also was going a few inches in the direction I sought to go. After a few steps, leaving the place of rotation, I found that my football was brought to a place where I could stand and rest. I ventured out my arm to the fallen cabin that I could find handful sustaining. I knew not what, something sharp, that made the blood flow from my fingers, and which fetched me with pain.

I had not let go my hand, however, only loosed it, and then clambered to the place by my whole weight upon it, in the effort to stop, into the gong. In doing so, the rock yielded, sinking me in the cove, which seemed to utter a scream.

I was unconscious after this. I have only an indistinct recollection. I felt, from my strength leaving me, that I was in great peril, I thought. The ground where we were wound turning round, and we were sliding into the sea. I felt that I should be rouse not. Then all was still for a moment, and beautiful angels came to my side and one. Soon they seemed less ethereal, and I were human distinct and I felt that I was painless at the hotel. There was a smell of camphor in the air, and I was on a bed.

The next morning I felt quite much head stalking when I went down stairs, and I was the recipient of many congratulations. After breakfast I went to the barbery book, and to had never found it was fastened to the earth, I pulled on it and found it was quite down the ground. Then it was that I fully realized what an almost miraculous escape I had had from a death the most terrible that I could imagine. Tiredness was there of the sea, and of the people who live on it and by it, I never never been to the sea shore for pleasure since, and I doubt if I ever shall again.

ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

THE PUZZLER.

We have quite a variety of communications from persons who complain that some of the writers seem to have forgotten what we said about sending hackneys to all their relatives and friends. We have received throw them with as this amount. We now begin with a very amusing one.

Cutting a Board.

A man employed a carpenter to build him a house. The carpenter cut out a bill for the lumber to finish the same, so as to have no waste material left. When he came to the house very near done, all but a hole in the floor twelve inches square. All the material which there was no waste was a piece of board—16 inches, which makes 256 inches, which, if cut into four pieces, and the piece of board in two pieces, and it would make a piece to fill the square in the hole. How did he cut that board so as to make an exact square foot?

J. S. B.

Lewisburg, Ill.

The Key of Wine.

Suppose you have a right gallon jug of wine and you want to divide it equally between two persons, but you have no way of dividing it but by measuring it into a five gallon and a three gallon keg, how can you succeed in making the equal division?

CHESTER CO., PA. THOMAS C. GOBDON.

We have substantially the same as the above from several other sources.

Arithmetical Puzzle.

Take any number you wish and multiply it by 3, three times. Now, rub out either figure from your answer that you wish and tell us what you have left, and we will tell you what figure you rubbed out.

So this letter was sealed up and directed to Smith Cline, and pinned to the door, and Mollie once more leaning her arms, pensively, and her head on about the time it takes me to write it she was fast asleep.

Poor little creature, I should be very glad to be able to tell you just what happened to Mollie Herbert's dream. I wish, full as I am fast asleep myself, of course! I can't say for certain, but I can guess, for I know pretty well what sort of a personage Santa Claus is like to be.

I think, finally, if it is true that a suit of clothes, hat and all, will last when it has been "of wind and water" long enough, and wide awake, you would have found Mollie, when you looked, fast asleep, and looking for the little girl, and then a noise up the chimney, and a little, like a sleigh bell, and a little fairy looking old man would pop into the room, with a bundle full of also things about his back, and he would be come up to Johnny's stocking. But Mollie, I think, would be sure to find her stocking for a little boy. "I guess that girl by mistake more than by—" "Yes, Ma, I can tell you I guess a boy like that, I generally give a little love into that."

So after putting a few things in Johnny's stocking, he sees the stocking "on the other side of the fire-place." "Well, now, Mollie, I guess you have—" "I don't know, I can only see children to get presents in this house, and I don't know, I don't know, and I have never seen any children in this house." "Yes, I have, a little tiny one." "Oh, I know, I know, I know

FEMININE GOSSIP.

FEMALE PLEASANTRIES.

Proud lily!
Why did you
Pilfer my dew?
Why, dear Lily,
Yo drooping?
Why, why?
Did you kill it, pray?

"Come on, boys!"
"What shall we do?"
"Hell! I will sell
Our sister Sue!"
"Let's go!"
"Where?"
"Why, to the
Sale, dear,"
"Of the fairest
Beauty on earth!"

"Is it true?"
"Yes, my sister!"
"Oh, dear!"
"Do tell me!"
"Well, I'm
Sorry, dear!"
"Sorry, sister?"
"Yes, I'm sorry
Sue is sold!"

We learn, say the Boston Traveller, that the number of ladies of the Daughters of St. Crispin, in connection with the Grand Lodge of the United States, is now twenty-four, of which fourteen are married to Mechanics. The others are in the states of Ohio, Michigan, New York, Maine, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, California and Pennsylvania. The Lady Lodge in Lynn, Massachusetts, New York, and Lowell, about 200 members. The Lynn Lodge has 400 members out of the 1, 600 or 1,800 women engaged in the shoe factoring of Lynn. There are applications on file for the organization of Lodges in Michigan.

There is an old lady in Maine who claims to have a hen upon the State, and having asked successive governors, in succession, to pardon, she now announces that she will sell out the entire State at auction on January 1, "and sake being by the purpose of evaluating a hen which has laid eggs for said State and appurtenances for a branch of the business, namely, the State of Maine, and the United States Bank."

"A Western Quaker had two boys, a very good and a very poor one. When one lad dying the latter it turned out that his brother had taken the good one. "What" said a neighbor, "does your father do with the poor one?" "Why, he makes the better home" Tis easy reply was "Friend, what can he instead thee?" know?"

Preservation to emigrants is a good thing, and so proved in the case of a young lady emigrant to the United States, Mary Dennerlowe, who finding a package of currency marked $10,000 in her trunk, stood still in her tracks, and, yelling as the child, ended in a general rush and a search of her person. No count proved to be correct, and the money could not be found in the mail.

Oliver Lucas and Mayer, of the Gentile Commission, are engaged in a bigamist controversy on the subject of Jamin Brown. Mayer likes his wife, but the charitable "bend" to a patient chum, while she insists that the Gentile commandments make "bigamy" of themselves

Women in China are subjected to three obeliscens First bridge marrying the daughter dead, stay her parents. Second After marriage she must obey her husband. Third After husband is dead husband dies treat obey her other son.

The "Alabama Bump" is the latest accompliment of fashion. It is produced by wearing a very high hatted bonnet on top and a five twisted knot on the other. The lower lip is pushed about like a pouter.

Two Sets, Miss Augusta J. Chopin preach sermons, Miss Olive Logan lectures, Miss Anna Dickinson, Miss Kate Field, Miss Nevada to speak in church.

A newspaper in New York brushed out all his wife's hair while she was asleep, and now, when he wishes to go out, she has to pull her mother's door bell.

Hundred Guinea gifts sell for $400 in San Francisco on indifferent article can be bought for $400, however.

Banana rings, with real coarse, in which is painted with gay fancy device, are the latest novelty in jewelry.

HUMOROUS.

HELP YOURSELVES.

An old Oriental story relates that one day Mecca Mountain, in consequence with the Grand Lodge of the United States, is now twenty-four of which fourteen are married to Mechanics. The others are in the states of Ohio, Michigan, New York, Maine, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, California and Pennsylvania. The Lady Lodge in Lynn, Massachusetts, New York, and Lowell, about 200 members. The Lynn Lodge has 400 members out of the 1, 600 or 1,800 women engaged in the shoe factoring of Lynn. There are applications on file for the organization of Lodges in Michigan.

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SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
CARPENTER, JOHNSON & COLES,
(Late John B. Langhorne & Co.)
SEED AND HORTICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR
HEAVY STOCK OF SEEDS, Warranted Genuine and Fresh of Last Season's Growth, and are now prepared to fill orders for Garden, Farm and Flower Seeds.
WILLIAM H. RICE,
Produce Commission Merchant.
No 189 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, Ill., Solicits and consignments of Poultry, Eggs, Butter and Produce generally. Refer to Prairie Farmer, Chicago.

SOMETHING NEW.
THE Edition ends of the Annual SEEDSMAN, for 1870, is now ready, and will be sent free to all who make the application, if they write in such a way as to indicate, I should think it a fitness to receive, the Seedsman. Its 150 pages, 1 Colored Plate, 1 Tinted Lithographic Plate, and 1 Steel Plate, herald the Seedsman's Stock of Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Implements, Fertilizers, Poultry, Pets, &c. &c. Address, D. M. FERRY & SONS, Detroit, Mich.

Extra Early Burlington Corn.
Extra Early Sugar Corn, Early Marrowfat Peas, Early Rose Potatoes, and all other seeds usually in the trade, but equally fine, for sale by the undersigned. Price List free. Address, J. C. ADAMS, Burlington, Iowa. Agents wanted for this popular and fine corn. Address as above.

RURAL PUBLICATIONS.
THE Annual Prospectus, with Catalogue of the Publications of the Agricultural and Horticultural Press, Seed Catalogues, Price Lists of Fruit Trees, Plants, Implements, Fertilizers, Poultry, Pets, Garden Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Implements, Fertilizers, Poultry, Pets, &c. &c. Sent free to all who make the application, if they write in such a way as to indicate, I should think, a fitness to receive, the Seedsman. Address, D. M. FERRY & SONS, Detroit, Mich.

OAKLAND NURSERY.
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
Ellsworth, Ill., Lexington, Ill.
50,000 CONCORD and Clinton Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants, Peach Trees, Shade Trees, Shrubs, Bulbs, Roses, Bedding Plants, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Bulbs, Bulbous Roots, Seed for Gardens and Farms. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Springfield Nurseries.
Established in 1856.
LARGEST and best stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, Bulbs, Roses, and a complete line of every description.
Send for Catalogue.
Address
JOHN WILLIAMSON & CO.
Springfield, Ill.

The American Chestnut.
THE Best, as it is most valuable Nut, and Tree of the Forest. Address, J. Dean Gibbs, Gibbs Station, Ill.

HARDY FRUITS.
New Nursery, New Trade List.
Nurseries and Catalogues free. Address, Wm. Parry, Cinnaminson, N. J.

VICK'S
Floral Guide for 1870.
THE FIRST EDITION OF VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GUIDE, of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue, for 1870, is now ready, and will be sent free to all who make application, if they write in such a way as to indicate, I should think, a fitness to receive the Seedsman. Its 150 pages, 1 Colored Plate, 1 Tinted Lithographic Plate, and 1 Steel Plate, herald the Seedsman's Stock of Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Implements, Fertilizers, Poultry, Pets, &c. &c. Sent free to all who make the application, if they write in such a way as to indicate, I should think, a fitness to receive the Seedsman. Address, D. M. FERRY & SONS, Detroit, Mich.

BOUQUET OF PHLOXES.
THE Finest Collection, as well as the most beautiful Floral Guide published, containing over 150 pages, sent free to all who make the application, if they write in such a way as to indicate, I should think, a fitness to receive the Seedsman. Address, D. M. FERRY & SONS, Detroit, Mich.

Culture of Flowers and Vegetables.
The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, is sent free to all who make application, but will be forwarded to all who apply for it, if they write in such a way as to indicate, I should think, a fitness to receive the Seedsman. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

EVERGREEN
Seedlings.
European Larch Seedlings,
By the 1,000 or 1,000,000.
EUROPEAN Larch, Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, Norway Spruce, American Arbor Vitæ, American Larch, Black Walnut, Black Locust, Osage Orange, Honey Locust, Catalpa, Transcontinental Catalogue and Price List free. Address, H. DOUGLASS & SON, Milwaukee, Wis.

LAKE SHORE NURSERY,
St. Joseph, Michigan.
A. WENDELL offers for sale Apple, Pear, Cherry, Apricots, and Early Ohio Blackberry, and Wilson's Early Strawberry, and a full line of other fruit and ornamental trees, and an big price list free. Price list and catalogue free. Address, WENDELL & SON, St. Joseph, Mich.

Painesville Nurseries.
EST'D 1852. 15 MILES NORTH EAST OF CLEVELAND. Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants, Blackberry Plants, Asparagus Roots, Rhubarb Roots, Grape Vines, Shade Trees, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. We will deliver Trees, Plants, Vines, Roots, Bulbs, Seeds, Cuttings, Scions, Buds, Grafts, Cuttings, Scions, Buds, Grafts, Cuttings, Scions, Buds, Grafts

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

THE business at the Chicago Post office for 1869, exceeded that of 1868 by 46 per cent. The number of letters delivered from the office was 10,058,, the amount of money paid out on orders was $1,713,863 62, postage stamps and envelopes sold $519,881.84.

DURING the year 1869 there were 320 fires and of these sixteen were The losses by fire are estimated at $1,064,774, insured for $737,897. The expenses of the fire department amounted to $289,951.

CHICAGO boasts of a $40,000 green house and conservatory, which is the property of J. Schuttler, Esq., and is probably the most costly place in America. It is entirely of glass and iron.

In the courts here during the year 1869, eight thousand three hundred and ninety-four cases were brought, and 9,933 were disposed of, 400 divorces were granted.

MICHAEL DUNNAY has obtained a verdict for $10,000 damages against the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company for injuries received in October, 1868

THE colored people of the city celebrated the 46th anniversary of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation on Saturday, New Year's day.

About fifty telegraph operators, in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, laid down, yesterday, at 10 o'clock.

THE transactions in real estate in this city last year amounted to $48,178,183, over three one-third larger than in the year 1868.

THERE were twelve small fires reported between Friday afternoon and Monday morning. The damage was slight

THE grand Central Station, on an intention of him, is been exhibition here. He does not seem to draw much of crowd.

THE south side police made eight hundred and sixty-eight arrests last month.

BUSINESS in Chicago was closed on New Year's, and the day observed as a holiday.

Northwestern.

A FEW days since Dr. Parker, of Sharon, purchased a valuable horse of a Swedish special propensities and put it in a cabinet of space. Being confined within a space, he in his rage, the intensity of the frictior to make a map of ten and a half of bread. The Doctor returned in the evening to find his family and a group lady raising them all very sick. Fortunately, all recovered.

AT Cincinnati, 42,000 barrels of "salmon weddings" are refrigerated every year, yielding about two and a half gallons of our salmon each. The shops bring about two dollars per barrel, and a single house sells over 1,000 dollars from them, without being able to tell it from new oysters.

THE operators of the Western Union Telegraph are on a strike all over the country; the grievance is said to be that they did not dismiss of two of their members from the San Francisco office and a reduction of salary

THE efficient general of Indiana has declined to give further warrants for pay of services of the state militia during the war, the legislative appropriation of $300,000 for that purpose having been exhausted. There are still outstanding claims for about $400,000

THE Weldon (Kansas) Landmark reports 300 acres of land in Platte county as producing 700 pounds of hemp to the acre, and 700 pounds of seed, which sold altogether for $850.

PROFESSOR William W. Folwell was last week, inaugurated President of the University of Minnesota, at St Anthony, which now has 150 students, one-third of whom are women.

DURING the past year twenty yachts, ranging in from 11 to 17 tons, have been converted to the Reform School at Lansing, Mich., until 21 years of age.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad of the German Methodists is to be removed from Plainfield to Naperville, Dupage County, by a recent vote of the Trustees.

R. F. Allen, the celebrated rose in Iowa, gave $50,000 towards the erection of the Presbyterian church at Des Moines, and now presents the church with the organ.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cody Stanton, while attempting to get into a carriage in Washington a few days ago, slipped and fell, and sprained her knee quite badly.

HAY City shipped this season 170,000 tons, 900 feet of lumber, 20,000,000 lath, 18,000,000 shingles, 2,000,000 staves, besides salt, hoops etc.

SEVERAL cases of diphtheria have lately occurred among a German family in DeKalb Co., Ill. Four of these attacked have died.

One hundred and ninety-three persons killed in Stearns county, Minnesota, last year, for which the state had paid a bounty of $1,931.

In Quincy, during the year 1869, over one million dollars have been expended, and nearly 300 new buildings added to the city.

Ten boxes of a remedies have been found by miners in *Ex Deseo* county, Nev., a year before the surface.

THE Sioux Council Association had a very interesting session, Ottum, Ill Over 800 were present.

THE dome on the State House at Madison, Wis., is completed. It is one of the finest in the country.

GOV. Palmer has refused Mr. Bundell, of Chicago, a commission to act as a Notary Public

THE Mormon school is increasing rapidly. There are over 2,500 apostates now in Utah.

FOR DR LOT. Wis., chinas the largest sale, foot, and blind factory in the world.

A LARGE colony of Pennsylvanians is to settle in Marion county, Iowa.

IOWA increase twenty-three years old as a state, on Tuesday of last week.

THE Mormons in Nebraska now number 20,000.

Eastern.

A SOLDIER in a Maine regiment, who was struck by a Minie ball on the bridge of the nose, in the battle of the Wilderness, lately had it cut from the back of his skull, where it had lodged.

An effort is to be made to pass a bill through Congress, providing for the establishment of a Government Postal Telegraph system.

BRIGADIER GEORGER resolved, in 1864, that he would never drink another drop of liquor, and he has stuck to his pledge ever since.

THERE has been another terrible storm along the Atlantic coast. Rain, snow, and a terrible gale prevailed. Much damage to property has been done.

A STATISTICAL New Yorker says that last year 1,760 persons were killed by accidents from horse-power, and only seven by electricity.

THE first Cabinet meeting since the adjournment of Congress, was held on Tuesday. All the members were present.

THE Pawtucket Gazette has discontinued its White House, on New Year's day. The attendance was very large

STRATTON, New York, lost $400,000 by the Dec. 29th. Insurance amounted to about $200,000.

A STEEPLE girl in Brooklyn, stabbed her lover, but week, while attempting to tear another from his assaults.

MONEY to the amount of $20,000, are bequeathed for the aid of the widow of the late secretary Stanton

A BROWN woman, formerly a slave, has just died in Philadelphia, leaving property valued Dec. 29th.

THE dedication in the Merchant's Exchange, in New York, will total $200,000

EXCURT LONGFELLOW, son of the poet, has opened a studio for photograph painting in Boston.

THE savings bank at Rockville, Conn., was robbed of over $4,000 last week.

GENERAL McCLELLAN was presented with a gold watch on Christmas day.

THE bible of a South Jersey hall proved to be a bee of a used cadet.

A CANAL convention is to be held at Rochester, N. Y., on the 12th inst.

STEAMBOATS are running on the Hudson River.

Southern.

GEN FRANKLIN sold in Paris $20,000,000 of the bonds of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. contracted 200 miles of it from Jefferson, Texas, to which place the rails will be laid next spring, to complete the road on time, and thence west 150 miles toward El Paso.

At Mobile, Ala., on Sunday night, a fire destroyed the stores of Fayne & Lindsay, Hamilton & Hamilton, Commercial Bank, Ireta & Co, the store of J. Sheehan, liquor dealer, and damaged the stock of Gives & Co., hardware dealers.

THE Arkansas has information from Memphis that Governor Clayton, Governor elect, positively refuses to accept the President's proclamation declaring the civil and criminal Acts.

Two hundred and fifty Chinamen have just gone to Texas to work on a railroad. They get $30 per month, and transportation both ways.

THE Louisiana Legislature is in session, Gov. Warmoth in the chair, Pinchback, speaker of the House.

DR. H. N. Pearne, Bishop elect of Arkansas, will be consecrated at Christ Church, Mobile, on the 25th of January.

IT is estimated that there are 47,000,000 acres of land in the South, as yet unsold or unappropriated.

THE President received a deputation on Tuesday, remonstring the election of Davis, Radical Governor elect of Texas, to Congress.

THE New Orleans Republican states that the Freedmen's Bureau, in Louisiana, Freedmen Emigrant Society, is now there colonizing with plants for a supply of 500 laborers per week. They will settle in Sweden, Sweden, Dutchmen, Germans etc.

THE Southern Commercial Convention at Baltimore, Dec. 29th, appointed a committee to confer with the President and Congress on the reconstruction district of Georgia.

Foreign.

THE Ecumenical Council at Rome have decided upon a proposition for infallibility. Seven of the prelates of the church, including Cardinal Antonelli, are to be the decision on questions of the dogmas of the church. Cardinal Antonelli is the author of the second congregation of the council, and is the most powerful president of the commission on ecclesiastical discipline.

ACCORDING to the very latest accounts the Cretans are still in arms, and have, in fact, fled into Bellvis with his family. An agreement has been signed between Brazil and the Argentine confederation, according to which Brazil will withdraw 14,000 men from Paraguay, and the entire evacuation of the conclusion will enter

A NEW treaty has been formed in France, with M Olivier at the head. The Emperor has made a pacific speech, promising greater liberty. With few exceptions, the new ministry is favorably received by the French press.

THE resignation of the Spanish ministry, is now complete, and it is refused to permit the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, is announced. It is reported that Admiral Topete will return to the ministry

THE Cubans rebellion is reported to be nearly at an end. The truth of this report is questioned.

THE Save Canal is a success, and is said to be gradually dispelling fogs.

RECORD OF THE SEASON.

La Fayette Co., Wis., Dec. 22—The season's snow of the season is fast coming, and, from present appearances, this will be a very large one. Crops in quantity and quality have been more than an average. Wheat yielded about 18 bushels per acre, and sold at from 80 to 85 cents per bushel. The quantity of corn is very large, and it is of better than the quality. We have the name to say about potatoes, they are in the ground yet, and frozen, but they were plenty, but a great many were frozen in the ground. Hay has been yielded a considerable extent for the seed, and a good many farmers claim that it pays better than raising other grains. (I can't see it.) Altogether, I think that farming will be one of the staple productions in this county. There has been a mail erected for the working up of the flax, and it promises well for the future, and as it has been heretofore. Hogs are all the rage, from three pounds, and only cost 5 to 6 cents per pound.

Dane Co., Wis., Dec. 20—For the last three years corn sold enough to discourage the farmers, and it is about six inches deep now. Corn is worth 20 cents, and they are not good on account of so much rain during the spring. Spring wheat is worth 80 cents, and 25 to 40 cents, owing to quality. Flour from $3 to $4 per cwt., potatoes 25 to 30 cents per bu. — 8 cents per lb. — 8 cents per lb. — 8 cents per lb